

twelve blackish spots at regular intervals on dorsal fin, six or seven similar ones on anal. The ventral on the eyed side is marked like the anal. The colors and spots extend over on the blind side on the nasal bones, premaxillary, chin, and interopercle. The skinny flap in the mouth between the teeth and vomer is also spotted.

One specimen (26838), 16 inches in length.

This species, well described and figured by Broussonet in 1782, seems not to have been seen by any succeeding author. The specific name "*maneus*" has been wrongly transferred by Dr. Günther to the very different *Platophrys heterophthalmus* of the Mediterranean.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, April 4, 1882.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CYPRINODONT (*ZYGONECTES INURUS*),  
FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

*Zygonectes inurus* sp. nov. (29666.)

*Zygonectes melanops* Jordan, Bull. Ills. Lab. Nat. Hist. No. 2, 52: not *Haplochilus melanops* Cope, = *Gambusia holbrooki* (Agassiz).

*Zygonectes melanops* Jord. & Gilb. Syn. Fish. N. A. 340.

Closely allied to *Zygonectes dispar* Agassiz.

Body rather short and high, compressed, the back considerably arched; caudal peduncle deep and compressed; head small, much narrowed forwards; interorbital space twice as wide as diameter of orbit; eye rather large,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in head—as long as snout, which equals mandible; teeth small, in villiform bands, the outer series not at all enlarged; height of caudal peduncle at vertical behind anal fin  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in head; at base of caudal  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in head.

Dorsal small, posteriorly inserted; distance from its origin to snout twice that to base of caudal; length of base of fin  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in head; the vertical from origin of dorsal passes through middle of anal base. Distance from origin of anal to base of caudal  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times in that to tip of snout; length of anal base equalling one-half that of head; its longest ray two-thirds head; pectoral broad, reaching beyond base of ventrals,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in head.

Scales in regular series, the humeral scale not enlarged; 29 oblique series of scales from scapula to base of caudal fin; 9 in an oblique series from vent to middle of back.

Head  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in length; depth  $3\frac{3}{8}$ . D. 6; A. 9; scales 29.9.

Color: Brownish, light on belly and sides of head; sides and back with a few scattered dark brown specks, these forming inconspicuous series behind pectorals; caudal peduncle punctate with brown specks below; opercles silvery; a very decided, well-defined, brownish-black

bar through eyes and across cheeks, the bar  $\frac{2}{3}$  as wide as orbit; vertical fins with irregular cross series of brown dots.

Several specimens of this species were collected by Prof. S. A. Forbes in the streams of Southern Illinois. A single specimen, 2 inches long (No. 29666, U. S. Nat. Mus.), from Cache River, serves as the type of the species.

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NOTES ON BIRDS COLLECTED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1880 IN ALASKA AND SIBERIA.

By TABLETON H. BEAN.

The collection which is the subject of the present paper was made by the writer while investigating the fish and fisheries of Alaska for the United States Fish Commissioner, in company with the Coast Survey party commanded by Mr. W. H. Dall.

Owing to the engrossing nature of the primary object of my inquiry and the limited number of days passed in port, there was little opportunity for collecting and observing birds. However, as fish were not plentiful north of the Arctic circle and birds were comparatively abundant and desirable for the Museum, much of my time was devoted to making bird skins while in that region. Especial effort was made, also, to procure a good series of skins of the species of *Melospiza*, inhabiting the mainland and islands of the Territory. The region in which *M. fasciata rafina* occurs is so interesting and rich ichthyologically that birds were necessarily neglected, and this sparrow is represented by only a few skins. The insular species (*cinerea*), on the other hand, came in for a larger share of attention.

In order to give an idea of the time which one may ordinarily devote to bird-collecting who is not sent upon that special duty, I will state here the number of days which were devoted mainly or partly to that work during the six months of our cruise: May, 2 days; June, 11; July, 11; August, 9; September, 9; October, 7; in all 49 days.

Although the number of species secured is small (less than a third of the whole number known to occur in Alaska), there are some interesting features about the collection. Many of the species here mentioned are from localities north of the Arctic circle, and some of them were not previously recorded from the Territory. The specimen of *Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus* obtained by our party in Plover Bay was the first secured for an American museum, and is in a plumage which has not yet been illustrated. Six young individuals of *Saxicola arunthe* were found between Port Clarence and Cape Lisburne. *Empidonax difficilis* and *Buteo borealis calurus* were obtained for the first time in the Territory. The range of *Actodromus acuminata* was extended northward to Port Clarence.

*Larus marinus* was found to be common on Unalashka Island, though previously unknown in Alaska.

*Diomedea melanophrys* was seen within 1,060 miles west of Cape Men-